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FROM MOSCHUS. —

Ah! sweet the land, and sweet the forest dark,
 Whose pine-¹ ² ³ ⁴ ⁵ ⁶ ⁷ ⁸ ⁹ ¹⁰ ¹¹ ¹² ¹³ ¹⁴ ¹⁵ ¹⁶ ¹⁷ ¹⁸ ¹⁹ ²⁰ ²¹ ²² ²³ ²⁴ ²⁵ ²⁶ ²⁷ ²⁸ ²⁹ ³⁰ ³¹ ³² ³³ ³⁴ ³⁵ ³⁶ ³⁷ ³⁸ ³⁹ ⁴⁰ ⁴¹ ⁴² ⁴³ ⁴⁴ ⁴⁵ ⁴⁶ ⁴⁷ ⁴⁸ ⁴⁹ ⁵⁰ ⁵¹ ⁵² ⁵³ ⁵⁴ ⁵⁵ ⁵⁶ ⁵⁷ ⁵⁸ ⁵⁹ ⁶⁰ ⁶¹ ⁶² ⁶³ ⁶⁴ ⁶⁵ ⁶⁶ ⁶⁷ ⁶⁸ ⁶⁹ ⁷⁰ ⁷¹ ⁷² ⁷³ ⁷⁴ ⁷⁵ ⁷⁶ ⁷⁷ ⁷⁸ ⁷⁹ ⁸⁰ ⁸¹ ⁸² ⁸³ ⁸⁴ ⁸⁵ ⁸⁶ ⁸⁷ ⁸⁸ ⁸⁹ ⁹⁰ ⁹¹ ⁹² ⁹³ ⁹⁴ ⁹⁵ ⁹⁶ ⁹⁷ ⁹⁸ ⁹⁹ ¹⁰⁰ ¹⁰¹ ¹⁰² ¹⁰³ ¹⁰⁴ ¹⁰⁵ ¹⁰⁶ ¹⁰⁷ ¹⁰⁸ ¹⁰⁹ ¹¹⁰ ¹¹¹ ¹¹² ¹¹³ ¹¹⁴ ¹¹⁵ ¹¹⁶ ¹¹⁷ ¹¹⁸ ¹¹⁹ ¹²⁰ ¹²¹ ¹²² ¹²³ ¹²⁴ ¹²⁵ ¹²⁶ ¹²⁷ ¹²⁸ ¹²⁹ ¹³⁰ ¹³¹ ¹³² ¹³³ ¹³⁴ ¹³⁵ ¹³⁶ ¹³⁷ ¹³⁸ ¹³⁹ ¹⁴⁰ ¹⁴¹ ¹⁴² ¹⁴³ ¹⁴⁴ ¹⁴⁵ ¹⁴⁶ ¹⁴⁷ ¹⁴⁸ ¹⁴⁹ ¹⁵⁰ ¹⁵¹ ¹⁵² ¹⁵³ ¹⁵⁴ ¹⁵⁵ ¹⁵⁶ ¹⁵⁷ ¹⁵⁸ ¹⁵⁹ ¹⁶⁰ ¹⁶¹ ¹⁶² ¹⁶³ ¹⁶⁴ ¹⁶⁵ ¹⁶⁶ ¹⁶⁷ ¹⁶⁸ ¹⁶⁹ ¹⁷⁰ ¹⁷¹ ¹⁷² ¹⁷³ ¹⁷⁴ ¹⁷⁵ ¹⁷⁶ ¹⁷⁷ ¹⁷⁸ ¹⁷⁹ ¹⁸⁰ ¹⁸¹ ¹⁸² ¹⁸³ ¹⁸⁴ ¹⁸⁵ ¹⁸⁶ ¹⁸⁷ ¹⁸⁸ ¹⁸⁹ ¹⁹⁰ ¹⁹¹ ¹⁹² ¹⁹³ ¹⁹⁴ ¹⁹⁵ ¹⁹⁶ ¹⁹⁷ ¹⁹⁸ ¹⁹⁹ ²⁰⁰ ²⁰¹ ²⁰² ²⁰³ ²⁰⁴ ²⁰⁵ ²⁰⁶ ²⁰⁷ ²⁰⁸ ²⁰⁹ ²¹⁰ ²¹¹ ²¹² ²¹³ ²¹⁴ ²¹⁵ ²¹⁶ ²¹⁷ ²¹⁸ ²¹⁹ ²²⁰ ²²¹ ²²² ²²³ ²²⁴ ²²⁵ ²²⁶ ²²⁷ ²²⁸ ²²⁹ ²³⁰ ²³¹ ²³² ²³³ ²³⁴ ²³⁵ ²³⁶ ²³⁷ ²³⁸ ²³⁹ ²⁴⁰ ²⁴¹ ²⁴² ²⁴³ ²⁴⁴ ²⁴⁵ ²⁴⁶ ²⁴⁷ ²⁴⁸ ²⁴⁹ ²⁵⁰ ²⁵¹ ²⁵² ²⁵³ ²⁵⁴ ²⁵⁵ ²⁵⁶ ²⁵⁷ ²⁵⁸ ²⁵⁹ ²⁶⁰ ²⁶¹ ²⁶² ²⁶³ ²⁶⁴ ²⁶⁵ ²⁶⁶ ²⁶⁷ ²⁶⁸ ²⁶⁹ ²⁷⁰ ²⁷¹ ²⁷² ²⁷³ ²⁷⁴ ²⁷⁵ ²⁷⁶ ²⁷⁷ ²⁷⁸ ²⁷⁹ ²⁸⁰ ²⁸¹ ²⁸² ²⁸³ ²⁸⁴ ²⁸⁵ ²⁸⁶ ²⁸⁷ ²⁸⁸ ²⁸⁹ ²⁹⁰ ²⁹¹ ²⁹² ²⁹³ ²⁹⁴ ²⁹⁵ ²⁹⁶ ²⁹⁷ ²⁹⁸ ²⁹⁹ ³⁰⁰ ³⁰¹ ³⁰² ³⁰³ ³⁰⁴ ³⁰⁵ ³⁰⁶ ³⁰⁷ ³⁰⁸ ³⁰⁹ ³¹⁰ ³¹¹ ³¹² ³¹³ ³¹⁴ ³¹⁵ ³¹⁶ ³¹⁷ ³¹⁸ ³¹⁹ ³²⁰ ³²¹ ³²² ³²³ ³²⁴ ³²⁵ ³²⁶ ³²⁷ ³²⁸ ³²⁹ ³³⁰ ³³¹ ³³² ³³³ ³³⁴ ³³⁵ ³³⁶ ³³⁷ ³³⁸ ³³⁹ ³⁴⁰ ³⁴¹ ³⁴² ³⁴³ ³⁴⁴ ³⁴⁵ ³⁴⁶ ³⁴⁷ ³⁴⁸ ³⁴⁹ ³⁵⁰ ³⁵¹ ³⁵² ³⁵³ ³⁵⁴ ³⁵⁵ ³⁵⁶ ³⁵⁷ ³⁵⁸ ³⁵⁹ ³⁶⁰ ³⁶¹ ³⁶² ³⁶³ ³⁶⁴ ³⁶⁵ ³⁶⁶ ³⁶⁷ ³⁶⁸ ³⁶⁹ ³⁷⁰ ³⁷¹ ³⁷² ³⁷³ ³⁷⁴ ³⁷⁵ ³⁷⁶ ³⁷⁷ ³⁷⁸ ³⁷⁹ ³⁸⁰ ³⁸¹ ³⁸² ³⁸³ ³⁸⁴ ³⁸⁵ ³⁸⁶ ³⁸⁷ ³⁸⁸ ³⁸⁹ ³⁹⁰ ³⁹¹ ³⁹² ³⁹³ ³⁹⁴ ³⁹⁵ ³⁹⁶ ³⁹⁷ ³⁹⁸ ³⁹⁹ ⁴⁰⁰ ⁴⁰¹ ⁴⁰² ⁴⁰³ ⁴⁰⁴ ⁴⁰⁵ ⁴⁰⁶ ⁴⁰⁷ ⁴⁰⁸ ⁴⁰⁹ ⁴¹⁰ ⁴¹¹ ⁴¹² ⁴¹³ ⁴¹⁴ ⁴¹⁵ ⁴¹⁶ ⁴¹⁷ ⁴¹⁸ ⁴¹⁹ ⁴²⁰ ⁴²¹ ⁴²² ⁴²³ ⁴²⁴ ⁴²⁵ ⁴²⁶ ⁴²⁷ ⁴²⁸ ⁴²⁹ ⁴³⁰ ⁴³¹ ⁴³² ⁴³³ ⁴³⁴ ⁴³⁵ ⁴³⁶ ⁴³⁷ ⁴³⁸ ⁴³⁹ ⁴⁴⁰ ⁴⁴¹ ⁴⁴² ⁴⁴³ ⁴⁴⁴ ⁴⁴⁵ ⁴⁴⁶ ⁴⁴⁷ ⁴⁴⁸ ⁴⁴⁹ ⁴⁵⁰ ⁴⁵¹ ⁴⁵² ⁴⁵³ ⁴⁵⁴ ⁴⁵⁵ ⁴⁵⁶ ⁴⁵⁷ ⁴⁵⁸ ⁴⁵⁹ ⁴⁶⁰ ⁴⁶¹ ⁴⁶² ⁴⁶³ ⁴⁶⁴ ⁴

—In the year 1659, a storm-beaten East In-

the conclusion that they must pinch their stomachs for the sake of their backs. The dealer then said, "I will give you rice, even when uncooked. This their supplier never agreed to - and it was settled that each man should receive a double allowance of rice, a little fresh meat, and a fair quantity of cocoa-nuts, limes, pumpkins, salt, and pepper. By selling what they did not consume, and brillling goods for sale, the Englishmen and the living country could flourish." Then they insisted that if they wished to buy anything, the seller must let them fix the price; and when the potter, who could not understand the new method of doing business, insisted a would-be purchaser, the latter actually ludged him against him, and the poor potter was obliged to let him go with his pots and bowls without any payment at all, and the seller was authorised to give him a thrashing beside, which he did not reforge to do. Soon afterwards, a wine-seller was foolish enough to decline sorvix a part of the Englishman, who immediately began to help themselves. His outcry brought the neighbours, and they were all laughing at their gains; was good trubbling, and the satisfaction of being told, when they sought refuge, that they had been very properly punished by the strangers for denying them drink for their money.

In 1864 the governor of Fort St. George tried to obtain the release of the prisoners. His intervention only resulting in their being sent off singly to different towns and forbidden to return. Knox took Fortescue's bulleting with contempt, and he took the governor's offer of exemplary pardons, at once set about making a new home for himself, and was soon comfortably established again. So comfortably that his Glasgow friends urged him to marry, that he might have somebody to keep his home in order as he had parted with his wife. Knox replied by saying he might as well marry a Dutch girl, by assuring him, if it so happened that he was ever permitted to leave the country, he could without offence leave her and family behind. Although he had no intention of taking the advice, Knox promised to do so when he saw a maid to his mind. The people of this part of the country were not used to the Dutch, and he saw a sort of nodder from his domicile, and three other Englishmen were, without any warning, removed to Kandy. Uva, Knox having to sacrifice the fruits of his careful industry, and depart as poor as he came. Now was this the worst. He and his companions were in-misfortune, and the country was in-misfortune. The people of the mountain hamlets, who used to be so friendly, were now so hostile to which criminals were banished, called Laggendennu. It is true the inhabitants were notified that the newcomers were to be held in such high esteem at court, that necessary they must turn out of their houses to accommodate them, and part with the goods and cattle, their wives and children, rather than allow their involuntary guests to be molested. The Englishmen did not find much comfort in the compliments paid them, particularly as they were not long in learning that they were quartered in Laggendennu to punish the people dwelling there for having taken part in an unsuccessful rebellion.

After a monotonous existence in the dreary place for eight long years, Knox was allowed to migrate to the town of Ellahra, ten miles south of Kandy; and on payment of five dollars he became the proprietor of a small estate, and forty-eight acres not too far from the city.

Here he and three other Englishmen set

now matters, Knox was directed in future to draw his allowance monthly, at Kandy. This led to his being ordered to appear at court; but dancing attendance there was not all to his liking; especially as his wife and children were so much in the way. He was therefore, and was suffered to go on in his own way; but had nevertheless to depend on his own resources. Things having come to this pass, Knox determined to get away from Ceylon, if it were possible; and upon this his wife was of opinion, that he should go to his island, and there, as he had done the same kind of But it was easier to make the resolution than to carry it out; neither of them was acquainted with the country; to get any native to guide them to the sea-coast was out of the question; and the dared not make a long and perilous inquiry for the purpose. The only way to the coast was to go to the north, and there to find some friendly natives, who would be glad to show them the way. The most feasible plan they could hit upon was to pretend they were going on a trading expedition. Accordingly they gathered together a stock of likely articles, and travelling where they lay laid out, in three days reached the human habitation of the north, and there they had sold all their wares, and being, therefore, without any excuse for rambling, thought it best to make their way home again. Journey after journey did they make, but with the self-same result, except from one occasion, when, of their own accord, they went to the island of Trincomalee, and there, being met by their native friends if they went to such unfrequented part of the country on purpose that they might die. At last it seemed as if long-labor for opportunity had come. Knox accidentally came across his black wife, growing old and infirm, and she, in consequence of her long illness, had been so much weakened, that she was, on consideration, agreed to conduct his old master and his friend to a Dutch-settlement as soon as the harvest was over. Then, Knox, unfortunately, was not able to leave his bed, and by the time he was on his legs again, the negro had left for another part of the island; and that chance was

The adventurous trio kept to the regular road until the sun went down, when they turned into the forest, taking care to keep the moonlight from falling on their backs. As they went, they walked in a loose line, with the leader in the rear, and the two who followed him in the front, so that they could see the footprints which indicated the way. As they went, the two who followed the leader kept their eyes on the ground, and the leader kept his eyes on the two who followed him. As they went, the two who followed the leader kept their eyes on the ground, and the leader kept his eyes on the two who followed him. As they went, the two who followed the leader kept their eyes on the ground, and the leader kept his eyes on the two who followed him.

scattered falling into the bushes. "All along the savage landward of the forest," All along the river," we went by the side of the river, had been the tents of the wild men, made only of boughs of trees; but God had praised if they were all gone, though but very lately before we came, as we perceived by the bones of cattle and shells of fruits which lay scattered about. Once, about noon, sliding down upon a rock by the river side, we saw a man and a red one, we ourselves, we had almost been discovered by the women of these wild people coming down to wash themselves in the river, who, being many of them, came talking and laughing together. At the first hearing of the noise, being at a good distance, we marvelled what it was, sitting still and listening; it came nearer, and we saw a woman and a child, who could plainly distinguish it to be the voices of women and children. Whereupon we thought it best to sit no longer, since we could escape undiscoversed, and so took upon our bags, and fled as we could.

In five days' time, the little party recalled the river Corandou which they forded, and immediately afterwards came upon two men, selling rice under a tree, and a third man, a black one, standing in the Englishman misting down dinner, and dinner over. Telling their hosts' pipes in payment. Known contrived to make them understand that he wanted to go to Mynsheer's territory; and one of them consented to act as guide upon receiving, all the money of which the travellers were possessed—some, five shillings or so. Howbeit, these men did not at all intend to make off, but, tempted with a knife and a red cap, he agreed to take them another mile, and bade them good-bye with the comforting assurance that they were safe from all danger of capture. Next day they met a man who understood Gingelese, and were rejoiced to learn that a walk of six miles would bring them to the Dutch fort. And so it was, there they arrived at a clock in the afternoon, the 8th October 1679; and in some places less than a year, were once again in England; their captivity, according to Kees's calculation, having lasted nineteen years, six months, and some odd days.—*Chambers's Journal*.

Religion in America is rapidly becoming

**LONDON IN THE REIGN OF
HENRY II.**

During the reign of Henry II. the commerce of the century rose from the mediocrity of the twelfth condition into which it had previously fallen. From remote parts of the East, as well as from the Continent and from Ireland, trading vessels of foreign merchants brought articles of convenience and luxury to London. The wices of France, the furs of Normandy, the spices of Arabia, were among the merchandise imported at this time, and the English monarchs employed a minister to that task for pomp and magnificence which prevailed in the court of Henry II. London was already a populous city, noted for the wealth and luxury of its citizens, and in this reign it first became generally recognised as the capital of the kingdom. In the city and suburbs there were then about thirteen monasteries, more than a hundred churches with fixed population of about 40,000 inhabitants. Industry and the arts were making rapid progress, and labourers and artificers of many different kinds were to be found in the city. Indagat was at this time the western extremity of London and was the Strand, now poor sail or west by stream, and the fields and orchards, which extended to Westminster. According to Fitz-Stephen, the biographer of Becket, the citizens of London received the title of barons at a statement, who, to pay the least of it, is improbable; but there can be no doubt that their wealth and intelligence at this period placed them in a position of influence generally opposed to the king. The *Illustrated History of England* for the February

In the February of 1861 I left Edinburgh,

Of worldly goods, so very little I. Were I to name the income that procured for us the ideal of both, I should excite in some a smile of incredulity. But it is literally true that from first to last we were never conscious of a privation—never perturbed by care. Whatever our income, we always contented to have it in advance, and it was one of the peculiarities of my husband's character to be equally prudent and generous; a combination that much in my former life had taught me to prize. But indeed all that life now seemed to me the requisite training for such "measured content" as mine. I had found perplexity enough to enhance the rest of reliance on a perfectly sound judgment; buffeting enough to make me habitually alive to a justice and generosity that were failed.—*Memor to "Easterhwaal,"* by W. Smith.

JAMES I.

Mrs. familiar and socially, James was lost in a weaker mould than Elizabeth, and cared less and hunting better than business. Coming from Scotland with exaggerated notions of the wealth of England, haunted by hungry followers who expected to be rewarded for their loyalty, upon a kingdom as poor as the Promised Land, of which the milk and honey were inexhaustible. He had the good sense to see that he could not rely upon them; for their officers the Ministers of the late Queen, and fill their places with his own men. He was a man of business, and business and were not accustomed to rule a great nation. God-natured to a fault, unwilling to refuse, and anxious to avoid the importunities of those who lay claim even in his bedchamber, he fled from his persecutors to the Highgate, where he was surrounded by a crowd of without consideration how they were to be paid. "His Scotch tone, which he rather affected than declined," says Fuller, "seemed strange and uncouth to his English ears." His want of dignity and

impactful and contrasting unfavorably with the splendor, dignity, grace, and majesty displayed by Elizabeth on these occasions. The plainness of his dress was not set off by the grace of his person, for, like his master, Buchanan, he had an antipathy to cold water, and his ablutions were rare. Slouching in his gait, an awkwardness partly occasioned by his perpetual exercise on horseback, and by the weakness in the legs—an infirmity bequeathed to him by the same—his head, a habit of Court audiences of leaning or lolling for support on Carr or Buckingham's a fashion, however, not confined to James. But, with these disadvantages, James was by no means the fool, or the coward, or the pindie, he is so represented. Still less was he the not so temperate, as the English writers, in the pages of Mr. Green. We must protest against this clever writer serving up to his readers as authentic history a *réchauffé* of incredible and discredited anecdotes, inverted for party purposes in the time of the Great Rebellion, to make the Stuarts odious. The most virulent traducer of James, Anthony à Wood, a clerk of the Exchequer, and a man at the King's side, was distinctly aware that he was temperate in his drinking, and never saw the King's overtake with wine. Whatever he might be morally, there is no evidence whatever to show that James was physically a coward. He was an admirable horseman and a daring rider—qualities not generally thought to be the concomitants of a cold temper. It is also certain that he was the fashion of his age, and certainly never appeared in that light to the eyes of his contemporaries. To the fouler accusation insinuated by Mr. Green, we reply with Bishop Hackett, who, from the time when he was two-and-twenty, stood at the King's table—"the Devil and the Jesuits dare not say so—the most virtuous and most temperate man of such high station." Strange is it that from the days of such impure and hireling scribblers as Weldon, Peyton, and Oldmixon, the vilest imputations on the memory of James, and the most ridiculous light in which he has been held up to posterity, should have become due to his own countrymen.—Quarterly Review.

As Reported by Chinese on the 27th April

#	89 lbs.	11	8.1
#	90 lbs.	11	8.2
#	10 lbs.	11	8.3
Troy 24 Cloth, 24 in. x 36 in.	11	8.4	
#	24 in. x 36 in. 3 lbs. CO.	11	8.5
#	24 in. x 36 in. 3 lbs. CO.	11	8.6
#	24 in. x 36 in. 3 lbs. CO.	11	8.7
Handkerchiefs, Blue.	per doz.	0	8.8
#	Light Red.	11	8.9
#	Light Red.	11	9.0
Leads, 30 per doz.	11	9.1	
Stakes, White, 12 in. x 12 in. per piece.	11	9.2	
Curlew, 24 in. x 36 in.	11	9.3	
Curlew, 24 in. x 36 in.	11	9.4	
Curlew, 24 in. x 36 in.	11	9.5	
Curlew, 24 in. x 36 in.	11	9.6	
Curlew, 24 in. x 36 in.	11	9.7	
Curlew, 24 in. x 36 in.	11	9.8	
Curlew, 24 in. x 36 in.	11	9.9	
Curlew, 24 in. x 36 in.	11	10.0	
Curlew, 24 in. x 36 in.	11	10.1	
Curlew, 24 in. x 36 in.	11	10.2	
Curlew, 24 in. x 36 in.	11	10.3	
Curlew, 24 in. x 36 in.	11	10.4	
Curlew, 24 in. x 36 in.	11	10.5	
Curlew, 24 in. x 36 in.	11	10.6	
Curlew, 24 in. x 36 in.	11	10.7	
Curlew, 24 in. x 36 in.	11	10.8	
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Curlew, 24 in. x 36 in.	11	11.0	
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Curlew, 24 in. x 36 in.	11	13.9	
Curlew, 24 in. x 36 in.	11	14.0	
Curlew, 24 in. x 36 in.	11	14.1	
Curlew, 24 in. x 36 in.	11	14.2	
Curlew, 24 in. x 36 in.	11	14.3	
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Curlew, 24 in. x 36 in.	11	14.5	
Curlew, 24 in. x 36 in.	11	14.6	
Curlew, 24 in. x 36 in.	11	14.7	
Curlew, 24 in. x 36 in.	11	14.8	
Curlew, 24 in. x 36 in.	11	14.9	
Curlew, 24 in. x 36 in.	11	15.0	
Curlew, 24 in. x 36 in.	11	15.1	
Curlew, 24 in. x 36 in.	11	15.2	
Curlew, 24 in. x 36 in.	11	15.3	
Curlew, 24 in. x 36 in.	11	15.4	
Curlew, 24 in. x 36 in.	11	15.5	
Curlew, 24 in. x 36 in.	11	15.6	
Curlew, 24 in. x 36 in.	11	15.7	
Curlew, 24 in. x 36 in.	11	15.8	
Curlew, 24 in. x 36 in.	11	15.9	
Curlew, 24 in. x 36 in.	11	16.0	
Curlew, 24 in. x 36 in.	11	16.1	
Curlew, 24 in. x 36 in.	11	16.2	
Curlew, 24 in. x 36 in.	11	16.3	
Curlew, 24 in. x 36 in.	11	16.4	
Curlew, 24 in. x 36 in.	11	16.5	
Curlew, 24 in. x 36 in.	11	16.6	
Curlew, 24 in. x 36 in.	11	16.7	
Curlew, 24 in. x 36 in.	11	16.8	
Curlew, 24 in. x 36 in.	11	16.9	
Curlew, 24 in. x 36 in.	11	17.0	
Curlew, 24 in. x 36 in.	11	17.1	
Curlew, 24 in. x 36 in.	11	17.2	
Curlew, 24 in. x 36 in.	11	17.3	
Curlew,			

Rank, Captain

Abney Cowper	James Nelson
Alice Beas	John Myers
Alma	Lubney
Anna Dorthea	A. P. Schutt
Annie Fish	Hoffoes
Batherton	A. P.
Buckton	F. G. Grantz
Cap Horn	Green
Caroline Baha	P. Schmidt
Charles O. Leary	Stiphen
Chas. Oak	Swan
Crow Sps	Stetumeyer
Christian	F. Stehr
Christina A. P.	F. Nagra
Comet	W. B. Bray
Cooney Mary	Hamber
Cocaine	Gorman
Fano	N. S. Norby
Foiga	Christiansen
F. F. F.	Hilbergrade
Glory	T. T. Witt
Kassa	Lindey
Iphigenia	O. Matzen
Jonathan Chase	Curtis
John Sverdrup	P. A. Pedersen
Mario Heydora II.	Meyermann
Marzaris	J. Owens
Maryette of Argyle	W. C. Hall
Maud Johnson	D. C. Hall
Ocean Chief	O. Cork
Otago.	J. Braden
Pallas	Balloe
Pelto	Luders
Prince Arthur	Leidner
Ricen Genova	E. Willis
Rhyan	J. C. Wams
Sea Low	W. C. Cow
Sydenham	F. B. C. Howes
Victor	B. Cretow
Wealthy Pendleton	Sorenson
	Blaythorn
	Huber

JOHN ADAMS, J. H. Gilman

FOREIGN	
Name.	Nation.
Arlindo	German c
Opylop	German g
Martin	German o
Korvaarge	Amer. corv

SHIPPING.	
Vessel.	Captain.
Liatin	

Blankets, 7 lbs. 8 lbs.

5.65	Leaning, DD.
5.65	Quartz, Black.
5.45	Spanish Silver.
1.69	
2.50	METALS.
2.50	Iron, Nail Rod.
2.75	" " "
2.75	" Wire.
2.75	" " "
0.80	Lead.
0.75	" " "
0.75	" Local, LD.
0.75	" " "
1.00	" " "
0.95	" " "
2.25	Steel, English.
2.25	" " "
2.25	" " "
0.75	Smelting Metal.
0.75	" " "
0.75	" " "
0.31	" " "
2.10	" " "
2.10	PRODUCE.
3.40	Almonds.
3.40	Alum, 1st quality.
3.40	" 2d "
1.00	Buckwheat.
1.00	" " "
4.75	Cashew, Sierra.
4.75	" " "
0.50	Rock Wax, Japan.
0.50	" " Yellow.
2.75	" " Honkon, White.

Day & F.	Tons.	Consignees.
1	10	...
2	15	...
3	20	...
4	25	...
5	30	...
6	35	...
7	40	...
8	45	...
9	50	...
10	55	...
11	60	...
12	65	...
13	70	...
14	75	...
15	80	...
16	85	...
17	90	...
18	95	...
19	100	...
20	105	...
21	110	...
22	115	...
23	120	...
24	125	...
25	130	...
26	135	...
27	140	...
28	145	...
29	150	...
30	155	...
31	160	...
32	165	...
33	170	...
34	175	...
35	180	...
36	185	...
37	190	...
38	195	...
39	200	...
40	205	...
41	210	...
42	215	...
43	220	...
44	225	...
45	230	...
46	235	...
47	240	...
48	245	...
49	250	...
50	255	...
51	260	...
52	265	...
53	270	...
54	275	...
55	280	...
56	285	...
57	290	...
58	295	...
59	300	...
60	305	...
61	310	...
62	315	...
63	320	...
64	325	...
65	330	...
66	335	...
67	340	...
68	345	...
69	350	...
70	355	...
71	360	...
72	365	...
73	370	...
74	375	...
75	380	...
76	385	...
77	390	...
78	395	...
79	400	...
80	405	...
81	410	...
82	415	...
83	420	...
84	425	...
85	430	...
86	435	...
87	440	...
88	445	...
89	450	...
90	455	...
91	460	...
92	465	...
93	470	...
94	475	...
95	480	...
96	485	...
97	490	...
98	495	...
99	500	...
100	505	...

SAILING VESSELS.	
Brit. bk.	699 Vogel, Hagedorn & Co
Brit. bk.	842 Rosario & Co
Brit. bk.	938 Meibohrs & Co
Brit. bk.	530 Wm. Pustau & Co
Amr. sh.	1496 Mosengiers Maritime
Brit. bk.	340 Melchers & Co
Brit. bk.	373 Stenussen & Co
Brit. bk.	301 Wm. Pustau & Co
Amr. sh.	643 Stenussen & Co
Brit. bk.	963 Vogel, Hagedorn & Co
Amr. sh.	442 Stenussen & Co
Brit. sh.	250 Ed. Schellhass & Co
Netherlands.	Order
Amr. sh.	1000 Wm. Pustau & Co
Brit. bk.	837 Order
Brit. bk.	395 Order
Dan. bk.	837 Ed. Schellhass & Co
Brit. bk.	464 Ed. Schellhass & Co
Brit. sh.	143 Frantz & Co
Amr. sh.	448 Tech Moo & Co
Brit. bk.	825 Adamson, Ball & Co
Brit. bk.	464 Wm. Frantz & Co
Brit. bk.	683 Vogel, Hagedorn & Co
Amr. sh.	143 Frantz & Co
Brit. bk.	286 Wm. Pustau & Co
Brit. bk.	594 Vogel, Hagedorn & Co
Brit. sh.	500 H. M. Naxel Yard
Brit. bk.	345 P. M. S. S. Co
Brit. bk.	386 P. M. S. S. Co
Brit. bk.	453 Stenussen & Co
Brit. bk.	493 Wm. Pustau & Co
Brit. bk.	430 Arnehold, Karberg & Co
Brit. bk.	320 P. M. S. S. Co
Brit. bk.	325 Almas
Brit. bk.	1555 Russell & Co
Amr. sh.	1239 Order
Brit. bk.	1062 Vogel, Hagedorn & Co
Amr. sh.	247 Ed. Schellhass & Co
Brit. bk.	800 Wm. Pustau & Co
Brit. bk.	483 Wieler & Co

1. What is the purpose of the study?

HEN-OF-WAR IN HARBOUR.			
	Tons.	Guns.	Capt.
	1330	10	Kuhn
	300	4	Van Reische
	2270	19	Thur
te	1500	8 ¹ / ₂	F. V. McNuin

IN THE CHINA WATERS.		
Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignment.

WEAMPOA.

STEAMERS.

Dest. at 40 K. Kwé Achoung

pair	\$2.70	3.80	2nd	7
	3.60	3.05	3rd	8

[illegible][illegible]

		Olyde
		Eaglet
		Elvina
		Empress of China
		Gustav
	Honolulu	Genio Bronze
		Hamburg
		Mystery
		Nozma
		Parana
		Rebecca
		Sadaa
		Uranus
		Wilhelm
	New York	
	Haiphong	
		Baltico
		Cuba
		Hieronimus
	Saigon	Miss Kilmarscough
		Guward
		Rebecca
		San Francisco
	San Francisco	Sophie
	Bangkok	Troleran Family
	San Francisco	
	Malbourne	
	Tientsin	Obun Sheng
		Fa-shing
		Tolante
	San Francisco	
	San Francisco	
	Takao	

Ellen Browne
Gerrits

	B. Aymar
	Jarmen
	Eliza Shaw
	Carttels
	Chishman
	Conchita
	Fauld
	Fanny Hare
	Gravina
	Matia
	Northampton
	Boofee
	Sir Wm. Wallace
	Gooldo
	Terosa
	Uelia
	Victoria
	Whitlie
	Williard G. Paton
	Zohrab

170 d	250	Green
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[illegible]

Captains.	Flag & No.	Tons
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Walley	Brit. bk	562
Woolf	Brit. bk	301
Furlog	Brit. arch	285
Smith	Brit. sea	255
Johansen	Ger. bk	237
Stegmann	Ger. bk	433
Kager	Ger. bk	325
Gibbs	Brit. bk	624
Runge	Ger. bk	349
Laine	Fr. bk	269
Boudnard	Ger. bk	4.5
Ocean	Ger. bk	304
Berg	Nor. bk	480
Johansen	Ger. bk	340
A		
In port		
Moranda	Span. bk	601
Seabull	Brit. bk	320
B. A. Kock	Brit. Ag	335
E. Finlayson	Brit. Ag	236
McLain	Brit. sea	215
Thomson	Ger. bk	250
Jensen	Ger. bk	221
H. Ringe	Ger. bk	210
Brown	Brit. sea	138
FO		
In port		
Broadley	Brit. str	62
Ootton	Brit. str	55
Bigge	Brit. UK	808
SH		
In port		
The names of the small craft, and vessels on the Yang-tze tables.		

Deeding Mulder	Dat. sob	433
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In gallon	
Amer. lb	517
Spain. lb	300
Brit. bk	698
Brit. bk	961
Brit. bk	667
Brit. bk	408
Amer. lb	498
Amer. bg	163
Spain. bk	246
Amer. bk	628
Brit. sh	1142
Brit. bk	1036
Brit. sh	867
Amer. sh	863
Spain. bk	293
Spain. bg	162
Spain. sh	1698
Amer. sh	1696
Amer. bk	318
Ger. bk	453

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.....	2.50	78
.....	1.00	85

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

Ed. Schellbass & Co

[illegible]